The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,008.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	48 0
including postage ... „	72 0
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Vizagapatam	5 18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	10 23
„ Galle	7	„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	19 24	„ Negapatam	11 24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	13
„ Madras	25 27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	17 29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	18 30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	18 30	„ Carwar	30 2
Arrive Calcutta	29 3	„ Arrive Bombay	20 4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Barrs, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

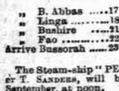
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25	& 9
„ Kurrachee	11	21	„ Fao	25	9
„ Guadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	30	14
	Oct.		„ B. Abbas	Oct.	15
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Linga	18	2	„ Guadur	4	19
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Kurrachee	7	21
„ Fao	22	6	Arrive Bombay	19	24
Arrive Bussorah	23	7			

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 569 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Tuerra, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class..	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3617 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10TH SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE well-known S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Cares, will be despatched to the above Port, on MONDAY, 31st instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August 1868.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA, GALLE, AND MADRAS.

THE well-known S. S. "KOINA," 1,000 tons, Captain Colliver, will be despatched to the above Ports, on THURSDAY, 2 th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August 1868.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Macedon."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 762 Barrels of Cement, shipped at Liverpool by the Mersey Cement Company, per Ship "PENDRAGON," and consigned "to order," are informed that the same are ready on Board and requested to take immediate delivery thereof.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s.. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 26th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship "TIRRELL," about 5,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, in Gunney Cloth, forming portion of the Abyssinia Stores supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to Captain MORGAN on board, or to the undersigned, ship laying off Boree Bunder.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF BERLIN," from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.,

Agents Ship "City of Berlin."

Bombay, 22nd August 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COL. CLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE KILBURN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on SATURDAY the 25th day of July last at the Company's Registered Office, No. 14 Apollo Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. "That by reason of the debts and liabilities of the Company it is not desirable to carry on the business of the Company."

2. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,

Chairman.

NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on THURSDAY the 13th day of August instant, at the Company's registered office, No. 14, Apollo Street, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee and Lalbhoy Vallubhoy be appointed Liquidators to wind up the Company voluntarily without remuneration.

2. That the Liquidators shall have the power specified in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities payable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company or any Contributory or alleged Contributory or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,

Bombay, 17th August 1868. Chairman.

COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, formerly a Captain in the service of the East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, and Assistant to the Resident at Indore, and late a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana in India, deceased, who died at Ahmedabad on the 14th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 22nd day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HARRY RIVERS, a Major General of the Corps of Royal Engineers, residing at Bombay, aforesaid, are required on or before the 9th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARIE SIDONIE EDEN, widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons intebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 29th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,

Solicitors Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 425 of 1867.

Soonabace, Widow of Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy ..... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum..... *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of April 1867, the following Property will be sold in one Lot by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SOONABACE and SORABJEE EDULJEE MOOCADUM, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the north side of Cowasjee Subadar Lane (otherwise known as Cowasjee Dana Street), containing by admeasurement 33 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 334, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a wady belonging to Manockjee Sett, on or towards the south by Cowasjee Subedar Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Bhiccaijee, widow of Ardaseer Jeejeebhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the house now or formerly belonging to Limjee Parsee, which messuage and premises now advertised for sale are and have for many years been in the occupation of the abovenamed Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at No. 45, Apollo Street, the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs.—Dated this 15th day of July 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 „	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silky Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic „	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	16 „ 18
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs,	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz:—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FOR T.

BRANCH

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR

MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of saudry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SECOND GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PIANO, VIOLIN, AND SONG PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have their 2nd Performance on the abovementioned day in a different style, in which Professor Ruchwaldy will play on the Violin and Madame Ruchwaldy will Sing. The Programme is composed, so that they hope the audience will be very pleased in witnessing the Performance, and they solicit their kind Patronage.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Galvanism and Electricity.

1.—The Devil's Supper.
2.—The Wonder Fabric.
3.—Always More—More.
4.—The Quick Dhoby.
5.—The Capital Hat.
6.—The Wonderful Shot in the Heart, or Where?
7.—The Magnetique Scissor.
8.—The Wonder in the Globe.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

II.

GRANT CONCERT

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL, PIANO AND VIOLIN,

BY

PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY.

1.—La Straniera Phantasie Concert (Par Thalberg) .....By M. Ruchwaldy.
2.—Yankee Doodle (American Variation on the Violin).....By P. Ruchwaldy.
3.—Grand Air of Robert's Song.....By M. Ruchwaldy.
4.—Carnival de Venice (Par Ernst).....By P. Ruchwaldy.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

III.

GRAND POWER OF MAGNETTIQUE, OR

THE CELEBRATED DONATO-ROPE DANCER AS AN AUTOMATON,

who will exhibit on the Rope by word of command of Professor Ruchwaldy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

First-class Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past Eight O'clock. Performance to commence at Nine O'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Mats: Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of August, instant, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last aforesaid Meetings held on the 12th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES.

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th August 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, instant, at noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 29th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tencers must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,

HENRY MORLAND,

Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,

Secretaries.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868, Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—The following Special Resolutions will also be proposed:—

That a certain number of the old Presses of the Company not being able to compete favourably with the improvements that have been brought out by other Companies, the Directors be authorised to put themselves in communication with their Agents in England with the view of obtaining Plans and Specifications of a new Press that shall offer greater advantages in economy and general economy than any other at present established in Bombay, and if the same meet their aproval, they be authorised to purchase any number within the present amount of the Reserve Fund.

That the Directors be authorised at any time in case of need to borrow temporarily from the Reserve Fund for the current working expenses of the Company to the extent of Rs. 30,000, any sum so borrowed to be refunded, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

That Clause 32 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership or Articles of Association be altered by substituting for the words "of the Directors for the time being" the words "by the Secretarics of the said Company."

That Clause 44 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership or Articles of Association be altered by adding thereto the following words—

"Provided" also that when and so often as the Reserve Fund which shall for the time being be set apart and invested under this Clause shall amount to the s

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES rose from 780 to 790 and close at 780. United Victorias advanced from 1,025 to 1,040 and close at 1,025. Mazagons rose from 670 to 680 and close at 670. Port Cannings close at 320. Bank of Bombay shares 100. New Do. 12 premium. Government SecuritiesF—ours 95, Fives 109½, Fives and a half 115¼. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,300	1,000	1,070	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,945,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	100 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	12 per cent prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	64 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London &China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
600,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11½pc	Madras Bank ...	165 p. s.
1,000,000	250	125	p. ct	National Bank of India	135
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	80 per share
160,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	600	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	69 per share

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	..	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co's	1835-36 ..	..	} 95
" "	" 1842-43 ..	..	
" "	" 1854-55 ..	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ..	..	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55..	..	108
Five and half per cent.	...	..	115¼

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH AUGUST.

				Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	..	New	..	220 to 225
Akote..	..	..	..	220 to 225
Broach..	..	..	..	..
Dhollera..	..	..	..	229 to 235
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	..
Veeravlie..	..	..	..	200 to 215
Vingoria..	..	..	..	215 to 220
Dharwar Sawginee	..	..	..	230 to 232
Khandeish	..	..	..	212 to 215
Barsee	..	..	..	..

Ready sales .....Candies 275.
Market Firm.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 19.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were not of heavy amounts, at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 4-10 and 4-8 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, (on Monday afternoon) at Rs. 9-12 premium; and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 15-0 and 15-2 premium.

Calcutta 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were in demand and bought by different parties, at Rs. 6-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were purchased for investors' orders at Rs 1 740 and 1 765.

A good number of National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 134 and one lot of 10 at Rs. 134½.

A purchase of 74 shares in the Bank of Upper India was made by an investor in the country, at Rs. 71 premium, exclusive of dividend.

A small lot of Munsoorie Savings' Bank shares sold at Rs. 180 each, exclusive of dividend.

20 shares in the Bengal Printing Co., sold at a low price, understood to be about Rs. 12 or 13.

A sale of 20 Burdwan Stone Co's shares was reported at Rs. 21 each.

Equitable Coal Co's shares sold at Rs. 190.

The transactions in Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares were at Rs. 327½ and 330, for cash.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares continue in good demand, the cash purchases were at Rs. 100, 101, 102, and 50 shares at Rs. 105 each; and the time-bargain contracts at Rs. 105, 106 and 110, for deliveries in two months.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(Englishman, August 20.)

During the week under review very few ships have arrived in port, though many vessels are said to be in the neighbourhood of the Sandheads. First class tonnage has been in demand at £1-17-6 per ton, for London, which has been steadily declined, the amount of available tonnage has been so considerably reduced, that nothing less than £2 per ton has been accepted. There are eight iron ships (the favourites of the day) only not fixed. Yesterday the market was very firm for Jute at 45 the ton for early and time shipment, and for Linseed an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton was paid for 600 tons.

The following are the enlargrates of the day for London:—Linseed £2-7-6 per ton; Rape Seed none; Jute 2 per ton; Rice £0-17-6 to £1; Salpetre £4-10-9 per ton; and Hides, Tea, &c. £3-10 per ton.

The market for Liverpool has been very dull indeed, one large iron vessel obtained with difficulty a cargo of Jute at £2-15 per ton, and Linseed at £1-16-3 per ton. And the general tenantcy in freights, however, £1-17-6 per ton has again been paid for both articles in small lots. In one instance £2 per ton for Seed was paid yesterday. There is no business doing in Cotton, and dead weight is fifteen shillings per ton.

For Dundee rate £3-5 per ton.

For Mauritius Rs. 0-15 to Rs. 1 per bag.

For Bombay Rs. 13 to Rs 14 per ton.

For the United States dits. 4 to dits 10 per ton.

At Bombay we learn that owing to the scarcity of Cotton, business for Liverpool has been brought to a complete standstill, and for London there is nothing doin. Quotations: Cotton £1-10 per ton. ready shipment for charter £1-5 per ton for Liverpool. Cotton and Seeds £1 per ton, for London.

A great number of the Abyssinian transports, that declined to go outside the Harbour, and jettison their cargoes, have been made a present of the Roy on board, and paid five days hire, and so discharged by Government. There are 85 first class and 50 native sailing vessels in Bombay not fixed.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London.—"Simla" iron, 1st tons, Linseed at £1, and 2-1 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Lake Lemon" composite, 700 tons Linseed at £2, and 300 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Benledi," 175 tons Jute to fill up, at £ -17-6 per ton.

For Leaside Douglas," iron, 100 tons Rice at 17s. 6d. per ton, and 100 tons Linseed at £2-5-6 per ton. "Saint Mungo" iron, 700 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton, and 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton "Star of Albion," iron, 1st tons Rice at 17s. 6d. per ton, and 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton and 100 tons Linseed at £2-2-6 "Roman Empire" iron, 100 tons Jute at £2 per ton "Bengal," 100 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Orisana," 100 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Michael Scott," iron, 700 tons Linseed at £2 per ton and 300 tons Linseed at £2-2-6 per ton. "Varuna," 400 tons Jute and 100 tons Linseed at £2 per ton. "City of Shanghai" 70 tons Linseed at £2-5-6, 50 tons Poppy Seed at £2-12-6 and 100 Jute at £2 per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Dallam Tower," iron, 100 tons Rice at 13s. 9d per ton; 900 tons Jute at £1-15 per ton, and 800 tons Linseed at £1-16-3 per ton. "Comorin," wood, 100 to 200 tons Linseed and 300 tons Jute, £1-15 pertons. "British Prince" iron 200 tons Jute at £1-15, and 75 tons Linseed at £1-17-6 per ton "Saint Monar" 100 tons Linseed at £1-17-6, 100 tons Linseed at £2, and 100 tons Jute at £1-17-6 per ton.

For Rangoon, "Vancouver," wooden ship, 1,161 tons, a lump sum of Rs. 3,500 for that Port, where she loads Home on the owner's account. "Morning Glory," wooden ship, 942 tons, also proceeds to load here on owner's account.

For Mauritius.—" Victoria Cross," 8,000 bags, Grain at one rupee per bag.

For Dundee.—"James Vinnicombe," wooden ship, 679 tons cargo Jute at £2-5 per ton.

For Boston.—" Josiah L. Bale," a ship, 409 tons measurement goods at 8½ dits. per ton. "Pride of Canada," 500 tons for New York at 10 dits per ton "Wennington," 200 tons at 10 dits. per ton for New York.

Iron ships not fixed.—Underley 1,592 tons, Challerhoe 1,338 tons, Medea 1,063 tons, Remington 995 tons, Kirkman 1,061 tons, Clifford 915 tons, Vernon 1 310 tons, Scimitar 1,186 tons.

Wooden ships not fixed.—Legion of Honor 1,319 tons, M-labar 1,219 tons, Durham 1,286 tons Nile 1 182 tons, John Temperly 676 tons, Manfred 393 tons, Middlesex 1,101 tons, Surrey 1,989 tons, Winchester 1,197 tons, St. Albans 1,265 tons, Eurydice 1,247 tons, Continental 1,479 tons, Madura 1,363 tons, General Lee 958 tons.

American ships not fixed.—" Chieftain" 1,311 tons, "Castine" 9,676 tons, "Messenger 350 tons.

Iron ships eight tonnage 9,000 tons; wooden ships seventeen tonnage 18,891; grand total of disengaged tonnage 2,896 tons.

CARRINGTON AND CO.,
4, Clive Street.

August 20, 1868.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 25.

Morse, Ensign, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, on duty, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Wilson, Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to England.
Llsellyn, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Suez.
Veary, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to return, to England.
Robinson, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to return, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH AUGUST.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. do.
Seeds ....£0 15s. 0d.
Overland..Cotton....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic foot
China ....Cotton.....Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius .Grain ....Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Aug. 25	Fuse Yama (s)	Dundas.....	Hongkong, July 18.
	Impulse.....	Doughty	Moulmein, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 25	Indomitable	Rice	Calcutta.
	George Peabody...	Churchill	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

Ship *Pelican*, Tarn. to Calcutta.
Ship *Hippogriffe*, Brows, to Rangoon and Moulmein.
Ship *Ansel Lyle*, Shaw, to Callao.
Steamer *Indore*, Green, to China.
Steamer *Delhi*, Hall, to Southampton.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Comorin*, to Kurrachee.
Steamer *Nattora*, to Malabar Coast, Galle, and Calcutta.
Ship *Queen Victoria*, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 19th August announced the arrivals of the Ships "Western Star," Thomas Archer, Bombay 3rd August; "General Lee," "Mauritius Merchant," and Barque "Isabel."

DEPARTURES.—Steamer "Cashmere," Ships "C. N." and "Knight Bachelor."

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 18th, Ship "Stonehouse," O. Bley, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.—August 18th, ships "New Era," ——, Pondicherry, "Aldouric," ——, Coconada; August 17th, "Revensworth," ——, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. "TYNEMOUTH," JAMES B. KENNEDY, Commander, 1,469 tons, will sail for the above Ports on SATURDAY, 29th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents, Rampart Row.

STEWARDESS WANTED for the Steam Ship "THE QUEEN," about to sail for England via the Cape. Apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "NANCY," Captain ROUSSEAU, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROUSSEAU will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents Barque "Nancy."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of SOLDIERS' BEDDING at Aden as per Schedule for one year from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 31st August 1868, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract. C. F. ESAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of my late father, MR. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE in the Firm of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., ceased and determined on the Fifth day of July last.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE,
Administrator to the Estate of the late Framjee Nowrojee Haiwai.

With reference to the above, MR. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has, in partnership with his brother, MR. NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, opened an establishment (for the present) at Byculla, to commence business as Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Appraisers under the name, style, and firm of BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE AND CO. Mr. Byramjee has been for several years very intimately connected with the firm of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., and for the last few years was the sole manager and conductor of his father's business in the above firm. He solicits the kind favour of his Friends and the Public, and hopes that they will extend to him their patronage and support.

Mr. Byramjee has had an experience of more than twenty years of the business of Auctioneers and Commission Agents in the firm of Messrs. Bennett & Co. He hopes from his previous acquaintance with business to give the fullest satisfaction to the Public, and he will spare no pains or trouble to do the best for the interests of those who may be kind enough to trust him with business.

Sales and valuations of Gentlemen's Household Property, Carriages and Horses will be made on reasonable and satisfactory terms, and all orders attended to with promptness and regularity.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their new Auction Mart, No. 4, Byculla, Parell Road, adjoining the Jewish Synagogue, Handsome Household Furniture, &c., comprising Carved and Plain Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Glass Door Cupboards, neat White and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Sets, spare Cups and Saucers and other Breakfast requisites, sets of best Plated Spoons and Forks in Mahogany cases for 12 persons, Table Candlesticks with shades, Parian Busts with Glass Domes and Stands, Flower Vases, Toilette Bottles and other Table Ornaments, Panoramic Hanging Balls, Globe Lamps, Pictures and Paintings, Two Revolver in cases, Iron Folding Cots, Rich cut Glass Ware, a few Sets of Crockery do., Two pair of handsome large size Biscuit or Preserve Jars, about 20 dozen of superior Champagne, and 10 do of best Port Wine, an Iron Fireproof Safe with drawers, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built Buggy with Horse and Harness.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

No. 4 Byculla, Parell Road, 22nd August 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED OVERLAND DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

The "Ever Victorious Army." A History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E., and of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion. With 6 Maps. By A. Wilson, formerly Editor of the "China Mail." ... Rs. 11 4
The Search after Livingstone. [A diary kept during the investigation of his reported murder.] By E. D. Young, Revised by Rev. H. Waller, F.R.G.S. ... 4 8
Arithmetic without Mathematics. By E. B. Denison, LL.D., Q.C., &c. ... 3 0
The Art of House Decoration. By W. Sutherland... 2 12
Moral Causation; or, Notes on Mill's Notes to the Chapter on "Freedom," &c. By P. F. Alexander, B.A. ... 3 8
London and Calcutta, compared in their Heathenism, their Privileges, and their Prospects: showing the great claims of Foreign Missions upon the Christian Church. By the Rev. James Mullens, D.D., &c. ... 2 12
Tropical Fibres: their production and economic extraction. by E. G. Squier ... 4 8
The Medical Profession, and its educational and licensing bodies. (First Carmichael Prize). By E. D. Mapother, M. D., Queen's University. ... 3 12
The Theory of Money in connection with some of the prominent doctrines of Political Economy. By a Scotch Banker. ... 2 12
An Index of Diseases and their Treatment. By Dr. T. H. Tanner, F.L.S., &c. ... 8 0
The Viaduct Works' Handbook; Viaducts, Bridges, &c. &c, in Iron. By H. M. Maynard. ... 3 12
Saint Pauls. Vol. I. Oct. '67 to March '68. Edited by A. Trollope. ... 5 12
The Poetical Works of Longfellow (including recent Poems) ... 1 2
Chaucer: Canterbury Tales. Illustrated. ... 3 12
Tennyson's Poems. Nineteenth Edition. ... 6 12
Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poems, 5 vols. ... 22 8
Poetical Works of Letitia Elizabeth Landon, 2 vols. 7 8
Little Ladders to Learning, 2 vols. ... 5 4
Darnell's Short and Certain Road to Reading ... 0 6
Electricity. By Dr. R. M. Ferguson (Chambers)... 2 12
A Handbook of Gymnastics and Athletics. By Rawenstein and Hulley. (Illustrated) ... 6 4
Gymnasts and Ynastics. By J. H. Howard. New Edition ... 6 12
Man's Origin and Destiny, Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences. By J. Pulleyn ... 8 0
The Ups and Downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton ... 4 8
Kinglake's The Crimean War, Vols. 1 to 4 ... 48 0
Gleanings from French Gardens: comprising an account of such features of French Private Gardens as are most worthy of adoption in British Gardens, numerous illustrations. By W. Robinson, F.L.S. ... 4 8
Caricature History of the Georges; or, Annals of the House of Hanover, compiled from the Squibs, broad-sides, Window Pictures, Lampoons and Pictorial Caricatures of the time. Profusely illustrated. By T. Wright, F.S.A. ... 5 12
A Sister's Bye-Hours. By Author of "Studies for Stories" ... 3 12
Last Leaves. Sketches and Criticisms. By Alex. Smith. Edited, with Memoir, by P. P. Alexander, M.A. ... 4 8
Cometh up as a Flower. An Autobiography. "Is the old man yet alive?" ... 4 8
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. A Sketch of the Progress of Naval Art, with historical Illustrations. By O. C. Cotterill and E. D. Little, B.A. Illustrated. ... 3 12
Handybook of Meteorology. By Alex. Buchan. ... 6 4
The Wild Sports of India, with detailed instructions for the Sportsman, &c. &c. By Major H. Shakespear, late Nagpore Irr. Force ... 3 12
The Forest and the Field. By the "Old Shekarry," 2nd edition. Illustrated. ... 15 12
Old Deccan Days, &c. By Miss M. Frere. ... 9 0
A French Country Family. By Mad. de Witt ... 3 12
Orville College. By Mrs. Henry Wood. ... 4 8
Early Sassanian Inscriptions, Seals, and Coins. By E. Thomas, late Bengal C. S. ... 5 12
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Bombay, 25th August 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The SETTLEMENT of the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED), which was fixed to take place at the Office of the undersigned THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, is POSTPONED until FURTHER NOTICE.—Dated 26th August 1868.

C. E. AND F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay under the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, and in Kurrachee in partnership with Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Order, dated the 24th day of August instant, made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in the above matters, it is ordered that the said Traders shall be DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on FRIDAY the 11th day of September next, in the Judge's Chambers, at a quarter to Eleven O'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 25th day of August 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia and others.

NOW READY.

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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
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Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868.

MUCH virtuous indignation is annually wasted upon the British House of Commons because its members do not crowd in to hear a tedious speech from a dull speaker who may happen to be Secretary of State for India. Even the curiosity aroused by Lord Cranborne's first appearance as a Minister in 1866 did avail to draw a moderately full house, and where Lord Cranborne, who can speak, failed, no reasonable mortal ever expected Sir Stafford Northcote to succeed. Nevertheless, although the causes which combine to drive members away are well-known on both sides of the globe, a cry of lamentation and reproach goes up every year; and it would be quite safe to predict that the first paragraph of any commentary on a budget debate would be the complaint that members take no interest in the affairs of India. The outcry is really inexcusable in England, however natural it may be in Bombay or Calcutta. The leading London journal knows very well why the benches are empty, but the knowledge does not spare us from a string of childish rebukes and regrets. Few things are more vain and fruitless than objectless indictments of this kind; and the body in all the world least susceptible to scolding is the British House of Commons. You may provoke a municipal corporation; you may sting a great department of State, by exposing the neglect or weakness of its head and subordinates, but you cannot make any impression on the most powerful branch of the Imperial legislature.

The stock denunciations of the London and Indian journals are this year more than usually irrational. It is a permanent characteristic of the House of Commons that its members will not assemble in large numbers except under certain broad conditions. There must be a party contest on hand, a personal dispute to be fought out, some stirring business to be done, or a statement to be made by a man renowned for the force and lucidity or point and humour of his oratory. Now, as a general rule, not one of these conditions exists when a Secretary of State or his subordinate propounds the Indian budget. Fortunately for India she is outside the sphere of party politics, and it will be an ill day for imperial interests when the vital questions of her internal policy are subjected to the experiments of strategical politicians fighting for victory. Personal differences are not unknown, but they are rare; and as to actual business it is perfectly manifest that an Indian budget debate is not and cannot be an occasion for the most remote approximation to work of any kind. The Minister merely lays or affects to lay before the House a pile of information more or less well digested, and, it is only to put himself in order that he winds up with a string of formal resolutions. If the House of Commons exercised a direct control over Indian finance the debate on the budget would attract numbers and provoke collisions. Happily the financial welfare of India does not depend on Westminster, and one of the penalties paid—if penalty it be—is the mortification of reading that the Indian Minister spoke to empty benches. But independently of these causes, there are others exceptional in their nature. The session just closed has been devoted to the winding up of the series of democratic reform bills, which are the fruit of the new Tory policy, and to the party contest over the Irish Church. Even purely English questions of finance have been barely discussed. Members had grown utterly wearied and disgusted. The season was unusually hot, the country inviting, and what is most important to them—a general election is impending—not an ordinary appeal to the country, but a series of experiments upon an unknown quantity, the new householding constituency. Aware that their presence at Westminster could not possibly change for good or ill the current of Indian finance, and certain that they could read and digest the Minister's statement the next morning, what wonder that they should stay away. But, we are told, it is a slight to India. Not so. The facts could be far more effectually studied in the columns of the morning journals, than they could be in the sleepy atmosphere of the House of Commons, under the dull monotonous flow of Sir Stafford Northcote's oratory. The Indian Secretary is a fluent, but not at all an attractive, orator, and every sensible person would rather read than hear what he has to say; why then should members undergo the martyrdom of sitting in a tepid atmosphere and listening to the flow of a dreary discourse, delivered without animation, and almost without stops? Heroic, ultra-conscientious members, and Government hacks may endure the ordeal, but no one not cast in a heroic mould, or chained to the Treasary bench by golden cords, would voluntarily undergo the mild, but exhausting, torture.

Nevertheless it is a fact that in ordinary times India gets less than her fair share of attention from the Imperial Parliament. No muster in force of either House can be secured unless some very broad question is not only under debate, but in need of imperative settlement. If, for instance, it were known that a cabinet looked favourably on a permanent movement across the Indus frontier, no complaints would be heard of slack attendance or languid debate. But on ordinary questions, saturated with details, it is not reasonable to expect a large muster of members. No doubt the effect of what is less the consequence of indifference, than of ignorance, is often evil; and those who think so, should look out for a remedy instead of wasting ink and breath in querulous outcries. Would it not be possible for members deeply interested in India to apply the principle adopted by the Scotch members—that is, meet, discuss, and determine upon a course of action? Nothing but an organized Indian party for Indian objects will ever impress a Minister or force the House to attend, and where practicable act. Isolated projects are useless, but combined effort rarely fails altogether. In no other way can India secure fair attendance, real debates, and appreciable influence, in the House of Commons.

THE late order in the *Government Gazette* offering rewards and honours to young civilians for proficiency in the classical and vernacular languages of this Presidency is a step in the right direction. There are carping people who will say that the reading of Canarese puranas or Maratha poetry is no qualification for Revenue, Judicial, or Political employ, and who with the usual envy of superior abilities will try to sneer at and pooh-pooh the whole matter. Yet any one who has ever taken the trouble to study any vernacular language must be aware by experience that if the reading and writing of it is abandoned at an early stage all progress in accuracy will cease. The vocabulary becomes limited as conversation with most people on common subjects can be carried on with a small number of common and generic words. To illustrate this we may remark that our own philologists tell us that the ordinary uneducated English labourer speaks a dialect of only a few hundred words. Hence if a foreigner mixed only with such people, he would with difficulty acquire more, and this is the position of most of our young civilians after they have passed their departmental examinations. Since the spread of the English language by means of schools, the old native classics have been little studied: and as there are few inducements for the educated youth to acquire the old religious lore, the learning of the Gurus and Pandits is likely to become rare in the next generation. There are, it is true, a few Assistant Collectors whose taste for metaphysics or dialectics leads them to cultivate the society of natives learned in the philosophies, but this taste in itself implies more than average culture in its possessor. There is a tendency in the present times for young and rising men to go with the stream: to become burning and shining lights among their Mofussil brethren by advocating plausible improvements and new fangled notions imported from Europe, and neglecting to acquire that familiar acquaintance with the native character and customs which is so much needed as a conservative element to balance the fearful and destructive vigour of the Legislative Council. The strangeness with which a foreigner regards other nations often degenerates into contempt for them and even into dislike: this pernicious change is most effectually arrested by mixing among them in familiar conversation and by a minuter study of the people. And as was remarked by Mr. Brown, the distinguished Telagn scholar, the key to the character of the people is a competent knowledge of the written literature. People often talk

THE CASE OF HOBBS *vs.* HARBORD.

At the High Court yesterday forenoon, the Honourable Mr Justice Westropp, shortly after taking his seat, made the following remarks with reference to our report of the case of Hobbs, *vs* Harbord, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Monday:—Seeing that the counsel who appeared on both sides in the case of Hobbs *vs.* Harbord are present in this Court, I think it right to say I noticed with mucheregret that an intimation which was given by the Court as to its being desirable that no report of the case should appear in any public journal till the case was finally disposed of, has not been attended to. I have never on any previous occasion known of a similar intimation not being complied with, and I was very much surprised to find that it was not complied with in this case. Had I supposed the intimation was not likely to be complied with, instead of limiting myself to a simple intimation of its being desirable that a report should not be published till the case was settled, I should have made a positive order on the subject; and in the event of that order not being complied with, the usual consequences for contempt of Court would have followed as regards all persons concerned in the violation of the order. It is generally unnecessary to make any such order. The gentlemen of the press, it must be admitted, on almost all occasions have the good taste to comply with any intimation of that character from the Court. Now the reason for that intimation being given was that the publication of the plaintiff's case—for it was a one-sided statement, of course —was calculated to irritate the defendant and to render it extremely probable that he would not come to terms, as it was desirable he should do; and indeed it was to a considerable extent calculated to irritate the plaintiff also, for necessarily his counsel was obliged to state matters as regards him which had taken place in the course of the transaction, and which had been put forward on the other side, which must have been very unpleasant to him. The case was not one which in any way concerned the public, and therefore there could be no object whatever in publishing the proceedings, at all events till the case was settled. Such a publication is calculated to be highly mischievous, and I can only say I trust it will not militate against the amicable arrangement which I hope may yet be made between the parties, though I am very much afraid it will do so.

Mr. White—I think it was only published in one paper, my Lord.

His Lordship—Yes, only in one paper. The other paper very properly complied with the intimation of the Court, and did not copy the report from the paper in which it was published. If it had been a matter of great public interest it would have been otherwise; but even in such a case, when the intimation of the Court is expressthat the publication of the proceedings is calculated to do an injury, it is usual for the press to comply with the intimation, and to hold over the report till the case is settled. In many cases where the Court has stated it to be desirable that no report should appear the press has complied with the intimation. This case was one caused by an unfortunate accident, and one in which it was highly probable the parties might be brought back to the friendly position in which they were before the circumstances arose which, for a time, placed them in an attitude of hostility to each other. I understood the counsel on both sides took quite the same view as I did.

Mr. White said he had quite agreed with His Lordship. The object of the case being allowed to stand over was that the parties might come to an arrangement, which object would, he thought, be affected by the publication of the report. He had no doubt his learned friend Mr. Pigot's client would agree with him.

Mr. Pigot—No doubt my client could not possibly have wished for such a publication of the case. We were most gratified to hear what your Lordship said, and we felt strongly that it was a case in which your Lordship's suggestion should be complied with.

His Lordship—I may add that my remarks on the subject were couched in English which, I hope, I never used. It was a language which may have been intended to represent English, but which certainly did not.

[With reference to the preceding remarks of Mr. Justice Westropp, we have to express our very great regret at the publication of the report in question. Our reporter ought, as a matter of course, to have complied with the wishes of His Lordship, but under a mistaken idea of his duty, and certainly not from any desire to act disrespectfully towards the Court, he took upon himself the responsibility of inserting the report. Had he communicated to us the observations of His Lordship on the occasion alluded to, both journalistic usage and respect for the Court would have compelled us to defer the publication of the case until its completion.—ED. *B. G.*]

A DEFAULTING TAX COLLECTOR.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, Mr. White appeared on behalf of the Justices of the Peace in a case for the recovery of Rs. 8,774 from Madhowrao Hurrichund, a tax-collector, who had failed to account for that sum. The defendant did not appear in Court, and it was stated by Mr. White that he had absconded. The learned counsel said the defendant had been a receiver or collector of Municipal rates, and had failed to account for the sum stated—the amount of certain bills the collection of which had been entrusted to him. Madhowrao had been employed as a receiver of Municipal taxes since 1866. It was the practice in the Municipality for the collector to receive bills from time to time from his superior, who goes by the name of the superintendent. Madhowrao last received bills on 25th May, and at that time he signed in a book acknowledging the receipt of the bills. It was the duty of the receiver to come to the office every week to pay in what money he had collected. The last time defendant had appeared at the office to pay in money was on 1st July last, and on that day he paid over certain monies which he stated to be his collections during the previous week. It was then his duty again to appear at the office on 8th July to pay in what money he had received in the week before. He, however, did not appear on that day, but instead of appearing he sent back 422 unrecovered bills by a ramosee whose duty it was to accompany him in making his collections. The superintendent seems to have had his suspicion excited by that unusual circumstance, and he sent for Madhowrao. The defendant did not come to the office, but his father appeared and brought a sum of money amounting to Rs. 532, and stated that sum to be the collections in respect of twenty-nine bills. He also gave the amount of each of these bills. When the father was asked where Madhowrao was he said he was sick and could not attend. That excuse was found out to be unfounded—the son was not unwell, and he could not be found in Bombay. It was also found that 620 bills were not accounted for and no money had been received on account of these 620 bills; the inference, therefore, as Madhowrao did not come forward, was that he had handed the bills to the rate-payers, received the money, and put it in his own pocket. A warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Madhowrao, but he could not be found. The defaulter had two sureties, jointly and severally bound for Rs. 4,000; proceedings had been taken against these sureties, and they had paid the money. Deducting the Rs. 4,000 paid by the sureties there remained Rs. 4,774. Madhowrao certainly was primarily liable for the whole amount, and if they recovered more from him than the Rs. 4,774 which the Municipality had not yet recovered, they would put it to the credit of the sureties.

His Lordship said that if the Municipality took verdict for the full amount, it must take that verdict for itself only, if the sureties were not joined with the Justices in the case.

Yednehwa Bulwunt Naique, superintendent of the Bholeshwur Ward under the Municipal Commissioner, gave evidence which corroborated the statement of Mr. White. In answer to His Lordship he stated that he had not made enquiries as to whether all the 620 bills had been paid by the rate-payers, but that he knew one party had paid.

His Lordship thought steps ought to have been taken to ascertain whether the bills had been paid.

After deducting from the claim certain expenses for notice fees, warrants, &c., His Lordship gave a decree in favour of the Municipality for Rs. 8,706-11-10, with costs, 6 per cent. from judgment till payment, and speedy execution.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KURRACHEE, 21st AUGUST.

I was wrong in telling you in my last that there were only five persons drowned during the last trip of the "Governor Higginson" to Kurrachee, but you will allow the error to be excusable, considering the contradictory rumours current and the little time I had between the arrival and departure of the mail last week to obtain reliable information. In fact, people of the steamer could not tell for certain what the loss of life was, and I question even now, although a statement of the casualties is given, whether it can be relied upon as correct, for it would be impossible just at present to ascertain the actual loss, being as it is the custom among natives seldom to pay their passage money until after the end of the journey. The following, however, is what I have gathered from pretty good authority. The "Governor Higginson" is said to have first experienced foul weather about twenty miles away from Bombay, which continued over a course of upwards of 300 miles, and notwithstanding the attempts to expose the vessel as little as possible to the fury of wind and wave, she suffered no trifling amount of damage. On the second day of the storm a mountainous sea broke over the steamer, which stove in her bulwarks, carried away three cabins near the bridge, and after washing away the compasses—thus leaving the commander in a most unenviable predicament, from his being unable to decide for some time, until the sun was visible, which course to take—swept off six native passengers—four men, one woman, and one child—as well as all live-stock on board. The captain did all in his power under the circumstances for those on board, and deserves credit for the way in which he contrived, in spite of all obstacles, to get his boat to Kurrachee. The vessel has now gone to the Persian Gulf, from whence she will sail to Bombay to undergo the necessary repairs.

The good folks of Kurrachee were in a terrible way the day previous to the eclipse, and predicted all sorts of evils, but the 18th of August passed off like any other day. The sun was only partially hidden from our eyes. I myself observed nothing, but the "Sindian" states that the first contact took place at eight o'clock and the last at about twenty-nine minutes past nine. At 8-35 the sun presented a crescent shape, nearly 7-10ths of the disc being darkened. The natives fasted on that day and did not touch anything until the sun, according to their ideas, was relieved from the clutches of the moon.

The only thing I have to mention this week in connection with the Merwanjee Nowrojee failure is that the Civil Courts have been kept alive with work, and are likely to be so for some time, with suits on bills as they fall due. The excitement created by the criminal informations lodged during the past two weeks has not quite worn away, —and in all probability it will be revived, when the accused Merwanjee has to make his defence against the case of Jairam Soonderjee before the Magistrate on Monday next. He is now in hospital in the jail, and his difficulties seem to prey heavily upon his mind. On the last occasion on which he was before the Magistrate he seemed in no way in a fit state to undergo the trial, but the doctor did not think so, and he was obliged, therefore, in the absence of a medical certificate, to attend Court. At times he seems cheerful, but suddenly he "rambles" in his conversation, and when left to himself often blubbers like a child. It is a pity really that a young man of his years should have brought such troubles upon himself. And while I say that I heartily sympathize with him in his present trials, I should be sorry really, if his guilt be proved, if he escape with a light punishment. In such a case it would only be fair to the young men of the day that he should be made an example of, for it would serve as a check on the actions of others who might be tempted to practise the same mode of speculation as Merwanjee is thought to have adopted. Public opinion is in no way in favour of Merwanjee, as he has brought trouble upon many; but time alone can prove, and the result of the cases now pending will decide, whether he did wilfully and intentionally bring such affliction upon them—although, impartially judging from the last information laid against him by the Punjab Bank, wherein he is shown not simply to have cheated but to have drawn bills on firms never known to have existed save in his own imagination, I fancy there can be hardly any reason to think otherwise. It would be unfair, however, to condemn him before both sides have been heard.

To-day, after nearly two weeks, is the first day we have received our letters and papers from Bombay by the land route. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by the flooded state of the Runn of Cutch, which, as you must be aware, has often before interfered with the postal communication.

The Sessions which were to have commenced on Monday, the 10th instant, have been postponed till the 14th of next month; meantime the Divisional Sessions will be held at Tatta and Kotree.

The calendar for Kurrachee is an unusually large one, containing nearly 20 cases. The trials, it is supposed, will continue for upwards of a couple of weeks.

Major Widdicombe, by a recent Government order, will act as Judge of the Sudder Court until the return of Mr. M. Melvill, now engaged on the Bombay Bank Commission in Bombay, to Sind—or until another civil servant be permanently appointed to the post. Mr. Foxton acts for the Major as District Judge. They respectively delivered over and received charge of office to-day.

There is a rumour current that our present Deputy Magistrate is to exchange places with Mr. Bolton at Jerruck; but I hardly think it true. On a former occasion this change was to have been made, but the press and the people were against it and it was abandoned. I should not now be surprised if the Commissioner were petitioned against the transfer, as Mr. Gibbons has made himself a great favourite with all who come before him, both European and native.

A Mr. W. W. Goody arrived here in the "Comorin" yesterday. He has brought specie to the value of Rs. 35,000, and is now awaiting the departure of a Gulf steamer. He is bound, I am told, to Muscat, where he intends speculating. He is said to be an American, but nothing is known of his antecedents. The treasure has been intrusted to the care of one of our mercantile firms until it can be shipped.

Major Wilkinson, 82 P. W. V., leaves by tomorrow's steamer for Bombay *en route* to Europe for the benefit of his health—and Colonel Mellersh, for some years Commissary of Ordnance at Hydrabad, has been relieved from his duty at that place, and will proceed by the steamer next week to take up his place in charge of the Grand Arsenal in Bombay.

There were a few cases of cholera in the city this week, but prompt measures were adopted and the persons attacked are now in a fair way of recovery. The rains still hold off, and everything is getting frightfully dear, especially grass and gram. A person cannot keep a horse now for less than Rs. 50 a month. What a difference between the present and the olden times, when the keep of a nag did not cost more than Rs. 20.

RAJCOTE, 13TH AUGUST.

We have had heavy and continuous rain since the night of the 7th. It was a regular downpour, the violence of which caused a good number of huts in the bazaars and sepoy lines to tumble down. The rivers also were so much flooded as to impede the progress of the mails. It cleared up last night, and the Bombay mail of the 7th has just come in. About fourteen inches of rain must have fallen.

The affairs of the Chief of Walleh have been in such disorder that it was found necessary for the interests of the Chief and the protection of his subjects to exercise a slight degree of interference, and accordingly an assistant of ability and experience, Mr. Kristnajee Luximon, was deputed to make personal enquiries, when it was ascertained that the State was fearfully involved in debt, that village after village was mortgaged, that matters connected with the Chief's household were so scandalous as to give offence to neighbouring petty chiefs and landholders, and that the people around the Chief plied him with *kussoomba* (opium water) and liquor to such an extent as scarcely to allow him to keep possession of his right senses for two hours in the day. Arrangements are, I believe, being made, with the consent of the Chief, to place matters on a more satisfactory footing. The administration of Talooka Gondul is also unsatisfactory, though a Kamdar on Rs. 7,000 a year was thrust upon it. The Chief is a nobody, the reins of government being in the hands of his wife and a lot of scheming Brahmins, one of whom, it is well known, rules the Ranee, so that a little friendly interference here cannot but be attended with good results.

It is, I think, unfair towards the Chiefs of this province that the Maharajah of Edur should have been selected to represent both Guzerat and Kattyawar in the Legislative Council. In the first place it cannot be expected that the Maharaja could be acquainted with the manners and customs and wants of the people of this province, and in the second it is a serious reflection on the qualifications of the Chiefs of Kattyawar, as it leads to the inference that not one of them is equal to the task of representing his country. Had Government looked about, or made the necessary enquiry, I feel sure that one at least of the Chiefs of Kattyawar could have been found perfectly competent to sit in Council. I allude to the Chief of Morbee, Takoor Shree Ruvajee, a man of enlightened ideas, enlarged mind, and a vast amount of energy. He is also of gentlemanly bearing and an affable and agreeable disposition. I may also mention the Chief of Pallitana as an intelligent and energetic prince.

Our Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, with his wonted liberality has presented the Roman Catholic chapel with a bell, and a sum of Rs. 50 towards completing the parsonage, which has not yet been finished for want of funds.

SECUNDRABAD, 21st AUGUST.

The eclipse of the sun has, of course, been the great event of the week here, Secundrabad being one of those fortunate places from which the eclipse could be seen to perfection. Your correspondent is no amateur astronomer, therefore he cannot send you a "jingle jangle" about "coronas" and "Baily's beads" and "knobs" and "protuberances," but I *can* say that the eclipse, as witnessed from here, was an awfully sublime sight. The morning of the 18th was all that could be desired—clear, with a few fleecy clouds here and there, but during the period of the totality of the eclipse not a breath of vapour obscured the spectacle, which was eminently "sensational." I hear a great number of people say that the most beautiful feature of the eclipse was the so-called "Crown of Glory," or halo of light, which surrounded the dark circle when the eclipse was at its best, but for my part I thought the few seconds immediately previous and immediately subsequent to the total eclipse to be infinitely finer. At these times a single spot of intense light shot forth from the dark shadow, lighting up everything with a strange weird glare similar to Snap Dragon on a grand scale. Having heard a good deal of the effect of the eclipse upon the animal creation, your correspondent carefully watched some buffaloes, cows, goats, and crows in his vicinity, but with the exception of one of the latter, who flew about in a bewildered manner, the beasts and the birds seemed to take no notice of the phenomenon. The natives, of course, predict all sorts of wonders for the latter end of the current year, but the eclipse did not appear to interest them so much as might have been expected.

On Wednesday evening the officers of the 18th Hussars gave a magnificent ball at the Public Rooms, which were beautifully decorated for the occasion. This dance will doubtless be long remembered in Secundrabad as an excellent one.

This station appears to be subject to spasmodic fits of gaiety, for your correspondent hears that another ball will shortly come off at Bolarum, together with private theatricals; and this evening the Resident, Mr. Saunders, C.B., has an entertainment at the Residency.

Your correspondent hears that the 30th Regiment M. N. I is to be stationed here as an additional native corps. The 30 h Regiment is at present in Burmah, and will probably not arrive here before January next year.

The Secundrabad houris have been having some good runs lately under the mastership of Captain Hazelrigg, 21st Fusiliers. These runs are duly chronicled in an odd publication, entitled "The Trimulgherry Advertiser," which appears to be partly a sporting and partly an advertising sheet.

The weather has been excessively hot and muggy here for the last few days, and fever is very prevalent among natives. The Hoosain Saugor Tank is only half full, and heavy rain is much needed. Rice is at present eight seers the rupee.

H. H. THE JAM'S GUARDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The extensive employment of foreign mercenaries, such as Arabs, Mekranees, and Beloochees by the Chiefs in Kattyawar as sepoys in their Seebundee corps, appears to be highly objectionable for various reasons, the principal being that little or no reliance can be placed on their fidelity, and they may at any time choose to follow John Gilpin's occupation, and thus give a deal of trouble. Several Chiefs seem to be alive to the necessity of discouraging the entertainment in their service of such foreigners, but no real action appears to have been taken by any, except H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Thakoor Saheb of Bhownuggur, to displace foreign mercenaries by a regularly trained body of men on the European system.

By the advice of the late Captain Hebbert, H. H. the Jam, much against the wishes of his ministry, was induced to consent to the entertainment of a disciplined corps in his State. In June last year this corps was organized by its energetic commandant, Captain Braganza. The strength of the corps is 250 of all ranks. Their uniform is grey melton and drab kakee knicker-bocker, their accoutrements buff, and arms smooth-bore musket with bayonet. There is also an excellent reed band of twenty-four musicians. The corps is called "H. H. the Jam's Guards."

In April last when there was a congregation of a number of Chiefs at Rajcote a detachment of the "Jam's Guards" and the band were sent for by Colonel Anderson. There was a review of them on the 29th of that month, when the Political Agent complimented Captain Braganza and his men in the following terms:—

"I cannot express to you in sufficient terms of admiration the very great pleasure I felt at the review you gave me this morning of the Jam's Guards. They do you infinite credit, and every one on the ground expressed their unqualified approbation of the steadiness and martial appearance of the battalion. I wish you every success in your endeavour to keep them as efficient as they seem to be now. Please let all your men know how well pleased I was with their conduct this morning."

The above, I need scarcely add, is a well-merited compliment to the corps, of which H. H. the Jam ought to be very proud, and other Chiefs who can afford to do so should be induced to follow the example of H. H., so that each might organise a battalion of men who would be both useful and ornamental. A great number of foreign mercenaries who are not worth the salt they eat would thus be dispensed with.

IMPORTANT TRIAL AT SURAT.

Judgment was given on the 15th instant by Mr. C G. Kemball, Session Judge at Surat, in an appeal from the decision of the full power magistrate in the case of Vidiaram Motiram, sheristedar in the Judge's Court, and against whom serious charges of defalcation had been brought. The case has excited great interest at Surat, particularly as the magistrate passed a heavy sentence of fine and imprisonment on the accused. That decision, however, as will be seen from the following judgment delivered by the Session Judge, has been reversed:—

This is an appeal from Azum Vidiaram Motiram, now a convict in the Surat criminal jail, against the decision of the full power magistrate, who has convicted him alternatively of criminal breach of trust in his capacity of a public servant and of criminal misappropriation of property, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for the term of one year and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 (to be levied by distress) commutable to further rigorous imprisonment for the term of six months.

Mr. McCulloch appears in support of the appeal and Mr. Macpherson for the prosecution.

It is generally admitted that the property to which the charges aforesaid relate belonged to what is called the Nawab's estate. I will not therefore stay to consider how it was possible that certain of the witnesses before the trying magistrate could positively swear that the articles produced in evidence in the Lower Court did once without doubt form part of the said estate; but will proceed at once to an examination of the charges upon one or other of which the prisoner was convicted in order to ascertain how far either of them is borne out by the facts with reference to the charge of criminal misappropriation. The learned counsel for the prosecution has admitted, and I think rightly, that the facts in evidence are not capable of sustaining it, there is not a tittle of evidence to show that the prisoner ever had rightful possession of the property, the subject matter of the prosecution, so that the charge of criminal misappropriation, was palpably incorrect; that being so it only remains for me to address myself to the other alternative charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant. There is no doubt that the prisoner as sheristedar of the District Court of Surat was a public servant, but the main question for consideration is whether he in his capacity of sheristedar was ever entrusted with the property which he is said to have dishonestly misappropriated or converted to his own use, or with any dominion over it—I can find no evidence establishing this main ingredient. The learned counsel for the prosecution points to certain orders issued by the Judge to the prisoner when the agency was transferred and argues upon them that ample evidence is afforded of, the possession of, or dominion over all the property comprising the Nawab's estate. But I demur to the conclusion which he deduces from these orders—they merely show that as a ministerial officer of the Court the prisoner being at that time sheristedar was ordered on behalf of the Judge to receive over charge from the native agent, which was done; but there is not a particle of evidence to show that the prisoner ever had possession of or dominion over any part of the property. I learn now for the first time in the course of the hearing the arguments, that application was made on behalf of the prisoner that I should be called to give evidence on the subject of the trust reposed in the prisoner; and that application was, I find, refused. In the absence of any other evidence on the point I think I may permit myself to declare that the Judge was the sole trustee of the property, that as his officer the Juptee Carkoon entrusted with the possession of it, and that no time had the sheristedar possession of or any right over the property, the fact of the Judge himself giving every order direct to the Juptee Carkoon respecting the disposition of the property being I think proof sufficient of this. I therefore hold that there is no evidence to support the charge of breach of trust. Both the charges on which the prisoner was alternatively convicted having fallen through, it now becomes my duty to consider under the provisions of the Cr. Pr. Code whether the evidence before me proves the commission by the accused of any other offence or offences under the criminal law of this country. The only two which suggest themselves to me are theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property, and here I think it is necessary that I should notice the circumstances attendant on the discovery of the property forming the foundation of the charges which I have just discussed. It appears that the Juptee Carkoon to whom I have had occasion to refer above was convicted before the full power magistrate, Mr. Carey, of certain frauds committed by him in connection with the property under his charge by the magistrate feeling (to use his own words "sure that frauds other than had come out in his own case had been committed with regard to this attached estate, and that no one was more likely to be able to give information of such frauds if they existed than Dayabhai" postponed sentence upon him. After this postponement a certain communication was made to the agent and magistrate of the district by this man Dayabhai (the Juptee Carkoon), which resulted in the issue of a search warrant against the prisoner's house and the seizure of the articles produced in evidence before the magistrate. The prisoner was the next day called upon for an explanation of the way in which the articles in question came into his possession; he gave that explanation stating that during the sale of certain of the attached property of the Nawab's estate, which took place in December 1866, and January 1867, he told a friend of his, one Lulloobhai, that he wanted to buy certain of the articles put up to sale and that if he would discover any one having such articles and wishing to resell he was to let him know; that shortly after he received intimation that such and such articles were to be had, the purchaser wanting a profit on the purchase money, to which he, prisoner, assented, and the articles together with a box which he also wished to treat for were sent to his house with a note by the said Lulloobhai who stated in it the price that was to be paid. Some little time after this the prisoner was arrested on a warrant issued by the full power magistrate upon information laid before him by the agent to the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

Now what evidence is there that the articles in question were stolen at a particular time from the place where they were kept for safe custody. For direct evidence of the theft I understand that the prosecution relied on the evidence of the man Dayabhai and the one list put in evidence, of the property when received by the Judge, and the other, of the property sold. Of the lists I may at once express my opinion that they cannot be accepted as proof that the articles under consideration were in safe keeping up to or at any particular time. With regard to Dayabhai he is the only person who comes forward to depose that the articles were actually stolen,—and what is his evidence worth? Simply nothing. He gives an account of the manner in which the things were removed, of how they were seen openly by him the following day at the prisoner's house, and again after a little interval at the same place, which bears upon the very face of it the stamp of untruth, and the magistrate himself expressed his conviction that no reliance whatever could be placed upon it. And if his evidence in one such important point be pronounced to be false how can any other portion of it demand the least credence. The persistent manner in which he has deposed that these identical articles were exposed to sale, and that these very articles were not sold while numbers of other similar things were sold during the sale which lasted some three weeks, forces me to one of two conclusions, either that he is a most reckless swearer, or that he is wilfully concealing facts within his knowledge. In either case it is manifest that he is worthless as a witness. I therefore hold that there is no direct evidence whatever of the theft having taken place. How to constitute the offence of dishonestly receiving stolen property it was shown in evidence that the property in question was stolen, and that it was received by the prisoner with knowledge that it had been stolen. The learned counsel for the prosecution argues that possession shortly after property has been stolen raises a presumption against the possessor. No doubt recent possession of the fruits of crime does afford a presumption of theft or dishonestly receiving according to circumstances against the party with whom they are found. But it must be shown first that a crime has been committed. Excluding the voluntary statement of the prisoner, what *evidence* is there that the property in question was ever removed at all, or at any particular time from the place where it is kept? None that I can discover. Great stress is laid by the prosecution on the fact that the property found in the prisoner's possession was admitted by him to have found part of the Nawab's estate and that the explanation given by him as to how it came into his possession was not borne out by the witnesses, and therefore it is argued that a presumption arises that the prisoner either stole or dishonestly received the property into his possession, though at the close of the investigation before the magistrate there was not a particle of reliable evidence that the property was ever stolen at all. If the theory of the prosecution be correct, it is clear that the property in question must have been removed some eighteen months ago. That being so, I apprehend that, even assuming that there was evidence before the magistrate of the property having been stolen, there would have been no grounds, according to the principles of English law, for calling upon the prisoner for his defence, but the prisoner volunteered a statement, upon the presumed falsity of which the prosecution relies for proving the commission of a crime by the prisoner. The statement in itself was fair and reasonable, but the prosecution say that because it is unsupported, therefore the prisoner must either be the thief or the guilty receiver. I have already noted the purport of the said statement above. It appears that Lulloobhai, the person whom the prisoner named, was called up by the magistrate of the district and questioned. He deposed then that he had sold articles similar in kind to those found in the prisoner's house and corroborated the prisoner's story exactly as to the prisoner's direction to him as to the way he secured the property for the prisoner and as to the property being sent to prisoner's house with a chit, and he named Venishunker as the person from whom he purchased the property. Venishunker was called and he corroborated Lulloobhai in every particular. This day the things were not shown to these deponents. However, they were again called before the magistrate of the district on another occasion when the things were shown to them. They both stated that though the whole of their story was true, these things were not the things which passed through their hands, and it is upon the evidence of these men that the prosecution was commenced and the conviction obtained. Now assuming that there is evidence of a theft, are the statements of these two men such as would in themselves warrant the conviction of any man of either thieving or dishonest receiving. The learned counsel for the prisoner has argued, with great force I think, on the remarkable fact that the statements of these two witnesses coincide in the most extraordinary manner with the statement volunteered by the prisoner, with this one remarkable exception, that the articles are not the same, that they transferred, and also upon the almost absolute impossibility of their being able to speak positively as to whether the articles in question were really the same or not, it must be remembered that eighteen months and more have elapsed since the sale. Lulloobhai could have had no possible reason as he admits for examining the articles; and looking to Venishunker's statement the probabilities are that Lulloobhai never looked at the things at all. Venishunker may possibly have done so, but it appears to me more consistent with reason and truth to suppose that two such persons might express doubts as to the identity but would hardly be able to speak with the positive certainty they do without having a single mark or sign to guide their understandings. The Magistrate F. P. has observed that the prisoner failed to ask Dayabhai whether he ever sold any other like articles to Venishunker for Venishunker deposed that he bought the things he re-sold to Lulloobhai from Dayabhai, and he draws from that omission a conclusion unfavourable to the prisoner. But why? The prisoner gave an explanation perfectly consistent in itself, and it was for the prosecution to show its falsity. No doubt the fact was a very important one, for it tended to confirm or discredit Venishunker's and Lulloobhai's story, and if the prosecution failed to put the question, the magistrate as he noticed the point should have supplied the omision by asking the question on behalf of the Court. However it is to be inferred from Dayaobhai's evidence that he never sold any such article to Venishunker and the lists show no purchases by Dayabhai at the sale. What the solution of the mystery is it is impossible for me to say, but it appears to me either that these two witnesses did sell to the accused the identical articles in Court, or that the whole thing is a trumped up story; and the conclusion I arrive at without regard to the evidence adduced for the defence is, that there is no proof that the prisoner stole the articles in question or dishonestly received possession of them knowing them to have been stolen. I therefore reverse the finding and sentence of the Magistrate F. P. and direct that the accused be discharged and that the fine if levied be refunded. With reference to the evidence of the two witnesses produced for the defence who deposed to the prisoner having publicly used the articles in question, I would wish to add that I think the trying magistrate has rejected it on insufficient grounds. When Mr. Nanabhai left Surat so unceremoniously without any notice to the magistrate, I consider the magistrate would have been perfectly justified in refusing to wait for the names of the prisoner's witnesses, but as he did consent he was wrong I think in treating the witnesses as persons who were prepared not to speak the truth for no other ostensible reason than that their names were given in late. As their evidence was admitted it should have been dealt with on its merits. One other point I wish to refer to is the magistrate's remarks, and that is regarding the inference he draws from the "underhand" way the prisoner went about to buy some of the articles at the sale, but I agree with the learned counsel for the prisoner in thinking the prisoner's conduct, if he wished to buy at all, considering his connection with the trustee for the estate, perfectly natural.

In conclusion I would bear my testimony to the extreme consideration shown to the prisoner by the trying magistrate throughout the investigation.

MILITARY RELIEFS, &c.

(*Poona Observer, August* 25.)

We have already published the greater portion of the Reliefs for 1868-69. The following list completes all the contemplated changes:—

The 3rd	B. N. I.,	from	Poona to Mhow.
The 5th	,,	,,	Belgaum to Aden.
The 7th	,,	,,	Aden to Belgaum.
The 17th	,,	,,	Rajcote to Kolapore.
The 18th	,,	,,	Baroda to Rajcote.
The 25th	,,	,,	Sholapore to Dwarka—[Kattiawar.]

The 12th Madras N. I. have received orders to send in their embarkation returns. They will either go to Burmah or to Singapore; probably the latter. Those regiments, British and Native, which have not been mentioned in the above, or in the preceding statements of Reliefs, will not be moved this year.

The 91st (Argyleshire Highlanders) under the command of Colonel Bertie E. M. Gordon will arrive at the Presidency about the 10th October, for embarkation on board H. M. troop ship "Malabar," Captain Frederic D. Rich, R. N., Commander, and will sail for Aden and Suez on Monday the 12th October.

H. M. 46th Regiment have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at Bombay on the 1st October on board the first troop ship of the season leaving the Presidency on that date—the corps will therefore probably leave Poona on Monday the 28th September, embark on the 29th on board H. M. troop ship "Euphrates," of which Captain Montagu B Dunn, R. N., is Commander, and proceed to sea on the morning of 1st October. The regiment will reach Portsmouth about the 2nd November.

BHOOTAN.

(*Englishman.*)

We are glad to note that the Government of India have resolved to withhold the allowance made to the Bhootan Government. The reason given for this step is the "disrespectful and contumacious" conduct of the Poonakha Durbar. As was only to be expected, the semi-savages who mistake anarchy for government at the capital of Bhootan, persist in regarding the allowance in the light of "tribute." They endeavour, too, to justify their position by assuming on every possible opportunity an insolence of tone and bearing which the Government have been only too slow to resent, notwithstanding their explicit engagements. They, for instance, persistently endeavour to get the British Government to pay the allowance at points chosen by the Durbar and to officials of very inferior rank. Although their disrespect and contumacy have been thus punished, the Government of India might have based its action on much stronger and clearer grounds. Practically, there is no Government in Bhootan, to which the allowance can be paid. The office of Deb Rajah is a source of ceaseless contention amongst a body of Chiefs who, however, sink all their differences in their hatred to Tongsoo Penlow, who holds in his hands the minor Dhurm Rajah, the actual sovereign of the country. Again, we believe the instalments already paid have not, in consequence of the irreconcileable jealousies of all parties, been yet distributed. Surely no folly could equal that of paying to a lot of anarchists sums of money they cannot even agree to divide amongst themselves. The subsidy was advocated by Sir Cecil Beadon on the ground that, having deprived the Durbar of its chief means of support by annexing the Dooars, we were bound to furnish it with the wherewithal to carry on the Government. In fact, it was asserted that without money-help from India our Government could exist at Poonakha. We have paid the money, and now find that the payment itself is the chief obstacle to an agreement amongst the Chiefs.

THE DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(*Delhi Gazette, August* 22.)

We have no fresh news from the Hazara frontier. There was a skirmish the other day, the attack being made by our own troops, which consisting of only two regiments and six guns, had been rather hard pressed, but upon a reinforcement of another regiment joining them, they rallied from their camp and drove back the enemy with but slight loss to our own side. Several other tribes are reported to be joining the Chuzzulzaie chief and Hussunzaies.

The *Koh-i-Noor* (Lahore) says that the Maharajah of Cashmere has sent a contingent force of two or three regiments and some guns to aid our troops.

A Peshawur correspondent of the same paper, writing on the 17th, says—

"It has been determined by the military authorities at head-quarters not to weaken this garrison by despatching troops hence to Abbottabad. The 3rd Sikhs have marched, 'tis true, but then the 3rd Sikhs did not form an integral part of the garrison. A detachment of the 25th Native Intantry ordered to Murdan has returned, and the two companies of Sappers and Miners on the eve of departing received orders to 'stand fast.' To denude this garrison of troops at the present moment would be simply madness, for there is not a man to spare as it is. What with *bona fide* garrison duty and outposts, men on furlough, incapables, and the fear of injury to European soldiers, our battalions would not exhibit a very formidable array were we called upon to march them at once to the mouth of the Khyber, or against the Bussi-kheyls, or any other hill tribe. It has been ruled then that this garrison is not to be indented on, and this ruling it must be owned is both wise and judicious. Major General Haly has not yet returned from Cashmere. But all officers on leave have been ordered back to duty except those on sick certificate. And all leave has been stopped.

From all the reports which are flying about it seems that we are in for a cold weather campaign; but then there is no saying, for judging from precedent and not common sense the natural inference is that the Agror affair will end in a piece of political patchwork, just as every disturbance has ended since the Sittana war. Already we have created a Major-General for the occasion, and a large force is being concentrated in Hazara under his command. Warlike preparations are being made, and there is a business-like look about them. But then the same thing happened just a year ago, when we accumulated a large force to settle the Bussi-kheyl insolence. When our bayonets glistened in their faces they knuckled down and we withdrew. But if we had carried out the programme then which will yet have to be carried out, we might have saved ourselves a world of trouble for the future; and have saved our troops the reverse they suffered against the Besotees not long since. We want a free, open passage from this garrison to Kohat; and we ought to have it. And if in order to obtain that free open passage it is necessary to annex territory, then let us annex it. Now we have pushed our army from Cape Comorin to Peshawur, we denounce with all our might the principle of annexation, and we stand haggling with our conscience about appropriating a few acres of land with more ado than Lord Dalhousie would, were he our ruler, over the annexation of a kingdom. It is impossible, therefore, to say what will be the finale of the Agror drama. It depends upon the strength of our army and the tone of mind of our political agents. It is well known that our army is not so strong as it might be: it is equally well known that the mental vigour of our political agents is not of the highest type. So at this moment, it is difficult to draw any inference. To be sure the army may be made strong and the mental vigour of our political agents may be potentially nerved for the occasion. If so, there will be hard fighting and a march to the Black Mountain, perhaps to the Hindoo Koosh. If not, caresses and kisses and money will patch the work, and the troops will return by easy marches to their respective garrisons.

It is very difficult to say if Feroze Shah has anything whatever to do with the affair on hand. There is an opinion afloat from all sides that he has not much, if any influence over the Buneyrs; and it is said that the Akhoond of Swat will have nothing to do with him. Both of these personages are seemingly quite now, and do not appear to be exercising any influence over the Chuzzulzaies or the Huzzunzaies, the tribes in arms against us. But when the Indus falls and other tribes are able to join the aggressors, it is just possible that both may become formidable incitors of our numerous enemies who flank and fringe the whole of our N. W. frontier."

Another correspondent remarks—

"These with other extensive movements and the pressing demands for camel and mule-carriage sent in all directions, seem to indicate a determination on the part of Government to do the thing well, and it is to be hoped they will make a root and branch matter of it once for all.

As most of the Trans-Indus tribes North of Peshawur are believed to be implicated, it would be well to annex a large slice of territory adjoining Yoosoofzaee and including the great Mahabun, which would afford such a capital sanatarium within a stone's throw, comparatively speaking, for the European troops of the Peshawur garrison. The Chumba valley would then be our boundary and those foci of intrigue Mulka, on the North slope and Sittana on the Eastern spur of the great mountain, would be extinguished for ever."

OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that about fourteen months ago a British and native force of nearly 8,000 strong was organized in the Peshawur Division, and was under orders to march towards the Afreedee territory against a tribe of Bussi-Keyls who had risen in arms against the Government, defied and insulted the civil local power, and finally had closed the pass which leads through their territory and connects the Garrison of Peshawur with that of Kohat. The force was brought under weigh, but the Bussi-Kheyls yielded to terms, and thus the affair ended, the termination of which, on our side, was not brilliant, or even satisfactory. Next followed the affair with the Bezotees in March last. The Bezotees are a tribe occupying a territory which faces the garrison of Kohat; they committed raids and menaced us at our very doors. They worried, and annoyed, and drew us into their own lairs; and then they fought us, smote us a smart blow, killed many of our soldiery, and fatally wounded a British officer. Our troops recoiled and returned into garrison. And, beyond being a ten days wonder, thus the affair ended. About this time or shortly after we executed a

WRONG NOTIONS.

Somerset House, July 27, 1868.

Is your journal of the 18th inst. is reported a "wrong notion," that the passage of a dead body through private land created a right of way. You remark that a list of wrong notions would be both useful and amusing. Towards such a list I beg to offer the following :—

That thirteen persons at table is an ill omen,—also the spilling of salt,—the bleeding of the nose,—putting a foot into the wrong shoe,—stammering at the commencement of a speech,—breaking a mirror,—the appearance of magpies,—the ticking of the death watch,—the withering of the bay-tree,—the crossing of our path by a hare, a squirrel, or a jay,—killing animals for food, except at the full moon,—washing hands in water which has been used by another,—and the flight of a single crow.

That to beat a child with an alder stick will check his growth,—that Friday is an unlucky day to begin anything,—that a horse-shoe fastened to the rudder of a ship will bring good fortune,—that the sun dances on Easter-day,—that crystal is congealed ice,—that a dead man weighs more than when he was alive,—that a man has one rib less than a woman,—that the tenth wave at sea is the most dangerous,—that a coffin-nail on the threshold of a chamber keeps away phantoms,—that rue prevents witchcraft,—that a bay-leaf is a preservative against thunder,—that docks boiled in the toughest meat would make it tender,—that if it rains on St. Swithin's Day it will rain, more or less, for the forty succeeding days,—that sheep should be shorn, and pigs killed when the moon is at the full,—that, peas and beans should be sown when it is on the wane,—that an artery goes from the wedding-ring finger to the heart,—that spirits are detected by candles burning with a blueish light,—that a strip of tallow alongside the flame betokens death,—and that the howling of a dog portends a death.

A remedy for warts : "Take a piece of twine, tie it in as many knots as you have warts, touch each wart with a knot, and then throw the twine behind your back into some place where it may soon decay, and as it decays the warts will disappear." That the left eye of a hedgehog fried in oil procures sleep—that the right foot of a frog in some deer's skin cures the gout,—that the leaves of an alder-tree, on which the sun has not shone, are a cure for erysipelas,—that a rag tied to the finger-and-toe-nails of a consumptive person, and then waved three times round the head, will cure him,—that the hair of a child, rolled in butter, and given to a dog, is a remedy for the whooping-cough,—that a ring made of communion money drives away convulsions,—and that the royal touch in the cure of scrofula is efficacious.

Many other "wrong notions" relating to astrology, witchcraft, ordeals, vampyrism, spiritualism, and all other impostures, could be cited and exposed; but some other reader of the *Athenæum* would like, perhaps, to extend the foregoing examples of credulity.

—*Athenæum.* J. HALSE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Provisional Decree of 25th July 1854.

Regulated by the International Convention of 30th April 1865 and Act No. 1112. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and by-recorded Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
Pondicherry, Mahé, Karikal, Yanaon.
Correspondents at
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO and SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, from which date interest at 2 per cent. per half year have been added to the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No commission is charged.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :— per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight ..... Is. 11 1/8d. do.
" 4 do. ..... Is. 11d. do.
" 3 do. ..... Is. 10 15/16d. do.
" 2 do. ..... Is. 10 7/8d. do.
" 1 do. ..... Is. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand ..... Is. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do. } Is. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris do. ..... Is. 10 5/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—37, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates :—

Not Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all amounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do. 4
Do. 12	do. 5
Do. 24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £982,500.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 33,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,155	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	9

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and wise manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—MRS. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.
June, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to secure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.
PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.
Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.
Terms—CASH.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris
Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK	AND	WATCH
viz.		viz.
CHURCH,		LEVER,
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,		CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
Open face	*Hunters.*	*Open face*	*Hunters.*
Double cases.		*double cases.*	

BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.

10	10	0	13	13	0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15	15	0	18	18	0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20	20	0	23	0	0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30	30	0	35	0	0	17 17 0	20 0 0

BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.

42	0	0	45	0	0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52	0	0	56	0	0	43 0 0	45 0 0

BENSON'S REPEATERS.

55	0	0	58	0	0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75	0	0	80	0	0	65 0 0	68 0 0

BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.

30	0	0	33	0	0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35	0	0	38	0	0	25 0 0	28 0 0

BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.

14	14	0	...	...		5 5 0	... ...
21	0	0	...	...		8 8 0	... ...

BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.

5	5	0	8	8	0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9	9	0	12	12	0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS
5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourg Grove, London.
Established 1749.

NOTICES.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,
RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double, GG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ¾-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE RESS, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,
The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the articles required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs., a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

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Chitty's Precedents in Pleading. *New edition*, 1868.	25 0
Thomas on Diseases of Women (Philadelphia)....	15 0
The Search for Livingstone; by E. D. Young	4 8
Merry Conceits; by C. H. Ross (a child's book).....	0 12
Parkes' Practical Hygiene	12 0
Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture... ...	8 12
Manley Hopkins' Hand-Book of Averages. *New edition*.....	13 8
Greek Testament—Bohn's Series.....	2 12
Tenniel's Cartoons from "Punch".....	16 0
London Society, Vol. 13.....	8 0
Dickens' Little Dorrit.....	2 12
Baker's Albert Nyanza, 2 Vols.....	12 0
National Illustrated Pronouncing Dictionary...	1 0
The White Cockade; by Grant.....	1 8
Maitland's Captain Jack.....	1 8
Bray on Force and its Mental Correlates.....	3 12
Fergusson's Architecture, 3 Vols.....	8 0
Forbes' Arabic Grammar.....	13 8

RECEIVED AUG. 15.

Dana's System of Mineralogy.....	27 0
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary. *New edition*....	18 12
Colonel Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army," or Chinese Campaign of 1863.....	11 4
Faulkner's Elephant Haunts: or, Narrative of the Livingstone Search Expedition.....	11 4
Buchan's Hand-Book of Meteorology. *New edition*.	6 8
Pollok's Course of Time. *New edition*, 18mo....	1 4
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. *Translation*.....	7 8
Smith's Manual of Equity. *9th edition*.....	7 8
Adventures of a Strolling Player.....	1 8

RECEIVED AUG. 8.

Kirke's Hand-Book of Physiology. *New edition*....